

General Assembly

Substitute Bill No. 6809

January Session, 2005

*HB06809JUD041505	.809JUD <u> </u> 041505 <u> </u>	
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AN ACT CONCERNING THE SERVICE OF CAPIAS AND WARRANTS BY STATE MARSHALS AND FEES AND EXPENSES RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF TAX WARRANTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- Section 1. Section 6-38a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):
 - (a) For the purposes of the general statutes, "state marshal" means a qualified deputy sheriff incumbent on June 30, 2000, under section 6-38 or appointed pursuant to section 6-38b who shall have authority to provide legal execution and service of process in the counties in this state pursuant to section 6-38 as an independent contractor compensated on a fee for service basis, determined, subject to any minimum rate promulgated by the state, by agreement with an attorney, court or public agency requiring execution or service of process.
 - (b) Any state marshal [,] shall, in the performance of execution or service of process functions, have the right of entry on private property and no such person shall be personally liable for damage or injury, not wanton, reckless or malicious, caused by the discharge of such functions.
- 17 (c) Any state marshal shall, in the execution or service of any capias

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- issued pursuant to section 52-143 or 54-2a or any warrant or capias
- 19 <u>mittimus issued by a court or family support magistrate in a family</u>
- 20 support matter, have all the powers conferred on state policemen that
- 21 are granted to special policemen in the Bureau of Child Support
- 22 Enforcement pursuant to section 29-1g.

- Sec. 2. Section 52-56 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):
 - (a) If any officer has commenced the service of any civil process within his precinct, he may attach the property of, or serve the process upon, any defendant named in the process outside of his precinct. An officer shall not be deemed to have commenced service in any civil action by process of foreign attachment or garnishment by service on the garnishee therein, unless the garnishee has concealed in his possession, at the time of the service, the property of the defendant or is indebted to him.
 - (b) If there are two or more defendants, any of whom reside outside of the precinct of the officer commencing service or, in any action in case of attachment of property or in case of foreign attachment or garnishment, if any defendant or garnishee resides outside of the precinct of the officer commencing service, any officer may serve the process upon such of the defendants or garnishees as reside within his precinct, and may then (1) complete the service himself upon any defendant or garnishee residing outside his precinct, or (2) deliver the process to an officer of another precinct for service upon any defendant or garnishee residing in the other precinct and each officer serving the same shall endorse his actions thereon. The officer completing the service shall include in his endorsement a copy of the endorsement upon the writ of the officer commencing service and shall return the process to court.
 - (c) In any action where process is permitted to be served upon the Secretary of the State or the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles pursuant to sections 52-57, 52-59b, 52-62 and 52-63, service of such process may

- 50 be made by any officer of any precinct having such process in his 51 hands for service.
- (d) The execution or service of any capias issued pursuant to section
 53 52-143 or 54-2a or any warrant or capias mittimus issued by a court or
 54 family support magistrate in a family support matter may be made in
 55 any precinct in the state by any officer of any precinct having such
 56 capias, warrant or capias mittimus in his hands for service.
- Sec. 3. Section 12-162 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage and applicable to the execution of tax warrants issued on or after July 2, 2003*):
 - (a) Any collector of taxes, in the execution of tax warrants, shall have the same authority as state marshals have in executing the duties of their office, and any constable or other officer authorized to serve any civil process may serve a warrant for the collection of any tax assessed, and the officer shall have the same authority as the collector concerning taxes committed to such officer for collection.
 - (b) Upon the nonpayment of any property tax when due, demand having been made therefor as prescribed by law for the collection of such tax, an alias tax warrant may be issued by the tax collector, which may be in the following form:
 - "To a state marshal of the County of, or any constable of the Town of Greeting: By authority of the state of Connecticut you are hereby commanded to collect forthwith from of the sum of dollars, the same being the amount of a tax with interest or penalty and charges which have accumulated thereon, which tax was levied by (insert name of town, city or municipality laying the tax) upon (insert the real estate, personal property, or both, as the case may be,) of said as of the day of (In like manner insert the amount of any other property tax which may have been levied in any other year, including interest or penalty and charges which have accumulated thereon). In default of payment of said amount you are hereby commanded to levy for said tax or taxes, including interest, penalty and charges,

82 hereinafter referred to as the amount due on such execution, upon any 83 goods and chattels of such person and dispose of the same as the law 84 directs, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (j) of section 52-352b, and, after having satisfied the amount due on such execution, 85 86 return the surplus, if any, to him; or you are to levy upon the real 87 estate of such person and sell such real property pursuant to the 88 provisions of section 12-157, to pay the amount due on such execution; 89 or you shall make demand upon the main office of any banking 90 institution indebted to such person, subject to the provisions of section 91 52-367a or 52-367b, as if judgment for the amount due on such 92 execution had been entered, for that portion of any type of deposit to 93 the credit of or property held for such person, not exceeding in total 94 value the amount due on such execution; or you are to garnishee the 95 wages due such person from any employer, in the same manner as if a 96 wage execution therefor had been entered, in accordance with section 97 52-361a.

Dated at this day of A.D. 20.., Tax Collector."

(c) Any officer serving [such] an alias tax warrant pursuant to this section shall make return to the collector of such officer's actions thereon within ten days of the completion of such service and shall be entitled to collect from such person the fees allowed by law for serving executions issued by any court. [Notwithstanding the provisions of section 52-261, any] Any state marshal or constable, authorized as provided in this section, who executes such warrant and collects any delinquent municipal taxes as a result thereof shall receive, in addition to expenses otherwise allowed, [an amount equal to ten per cent] a percentage of the taxes collected pursuant to such warrant, calculated at the rate applicable for the levy of an execution as provided in section 52-261. The minimum fee for such service shall be [twenty] thirty dollars. Any officer unable to serve such warrant shall, within sixty days after the date of issuance, return such warrant to the collector and in writing state the reason it was not served.

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This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:			
Section 1	from passage	6-38a	
Sec. 2	from passage	52-56	
Sec. 3	from passage and applicable to the execution of tax warrants issued on or after July 2, 2003	12-162	

JUD Joint Favorable Subst.